all short term campaign subscriptions. 145,910
Semi-Weekly. 38,300

Yotal number of Tribunes printed and sold during week ending November P, exclusive of campaign sub-

This was of course an election week "spurt," which "smashed the record" in New-York. Next week. settling back into its "steady gait," THE TRIBUNE'S record stood:

Average daily circulation of The Daily Tribune, for week ending Nov. 15, 1884... 121, 100 Weekly Tribune, Nov. 12, 1884, 142,650 Bemi-Weekly...... 36,700

Any advertiser desiring to verify this circulation for himself can do so by calling at The Tribune counting-room; where affidavits of pressmen, cashier, paper-makers and others are on file.

COME TO THE POINT!

A CHALLENGE WHICH THE NEW-YORK TIMES KEEPS ON DODGING. From The Tribune of Nor. 14.

THE TRIBUNE made a quiet statement of cir-

THE TRIBUNE made a quiet statement of circulation the other day. It disparaged nobbody,
questioned nothing its neighbors had been saying, and gave to every advertiser access to absolute sworn proof of the accuracy of its own
statements. We are not surprised to see that this
course has brought great distress to The NewFork Times, which exhausts itself in an effort
to show that there must have been an enerto show that there must have been an enor-

mous number of returned copies.

The circulation of THE DAILY TRIBUNE, a The circulation of The Dally Tribune, a three-cent newspaper, averaged, during the rest of the week after election, over 20,000 more copies per day than the highest figure the two-cent New-Fork Times ventured to claim for its highest day; the affidavits of pressmen, paper-makers and cashier, proving this, are all on exhibition; the total circulation of The Tribune for one week as announced was 1,202,110 copies; and the religious for the week 1202,110 copies; and the returns for the week were less than three per cent! If anything more is wanted, this thing can be

brought to a head very soon. We hereby offer to give a perfectly fair and impartial committo give a perfectly fair and impartial commit-tee, the president of the American News Com-pany, the president of the Adams Express Company, and either the Editor of The San or of The World, as The Times may pre-fer, full access to our books and records, with full right to examine emrecords, with full right to examine employes and other witnesses to ascertain the exact number of copies of The Tribune sold for either the last week or mouth from this date, provided The limes will do the same, on the sole condition that their report as to the circulation of each paper shall be conspicuously printed for one week or one mouth at the head of the editorial columns in both.

THE TIMES'S ONLY ANSWER. EXTORTED BY LIGHT CONSECUTIVE PUBLICATIONS OF THE ABOVE CHALLENGE, WHICH IT HAD POOLISHLY PROVOKUD.

From The New York Times of November 21.

The general public cares not a rush about the circulation of THE THIBLESE.

Amnsements Co-Night.

MERICAN INSTITUTE -2 - Industrial Exhibition AMERICAN INSTITUTE—— Industrial Extinution.
Billot Of Kea Hotse—2 and s—" Adonis."
CASINO-2 and s—" Nell Gwynne."
COMEDY THEATRE—2 and s—" An Adamless Eden."
DALYS THEATRE—2 and s—" Lards and Commons."
CHEN MUSEL—Waxworks.—" Thauma Mystery.
BEAND OPERA HOUSE—2 and s—" Shadow of a Great MADISON NOTAGE THEATRE-2 and 8:30-"The Private

Secretary, NBLOS-GARDEN-2 and 8-"Moute Cristo." FRAF THEATRE-2 and 8-"Twelfth Night." FRAIL THEATRE-2 and 8-" Im Damenstift Ofter der

Neue Aozi."

Neue Aozi."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—2 and S.-" Duprez & Son,
Hankers and Brokers."

WALLACK'S IREATRE—2 and S.-" Constance."

OTH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and S.-" Fantagua."

14TH STREET THEATRE—2 and S.-" Fedora."

Inder to Aonertisements.

1.000	1:01.1		1.6
ements 10 meements 10 mee Notices 5 as incres 9 mee Houses not 9 kers 9	. 0	Instruction 6 Local Nations 3 Local Nations 3 Local Nations 3 Miscettaneous 10 Marriages inclinates 6 New Publishment 6 Local Statement 6 Local Statement 6	

Itales and Fenders.

Business Notices.

"COSTAR'S" INFALLIBLE EXTERMINATORS

DR. Turre's Private Institute for the treat-nent of nervous diseases, on Grand Boulevard, between West 12d and 14 of sts. New York. DR. HASBROUCK makes a socialty of the pain-N. Y. City. Wallack's Theates Hubbing

FIFTH AVENUE TAILORS' MISSITS COST less de clothing in other stores at D. Shi a's, Corner Broome and Crosby sts., New-York. "FIRE ON THE HEARTH" VENTILATING AP-

PARATUS -Stoves, Grates, Hesters, Full lines Parior Stoves, Carles, Conk Stoves, Furnaces, Cores Stove Ventilating Co., 76 Beekman st., N. V. HOME, SWEET HOME !- 85 monthly buys your wn. 500 Building Lots in the chaicest part of Newart, N. let \$210, \$285 and \$385 each, selling on monthly payments of 50 per lot. Circulars and Maps of experience, 335 Broadway, N. Y. R. Wilson, Attorney, 335 Broadway, N. Y.

LADIES', Misses', Gentlemen's and Youths Boots, Shoes, Galters, and India-hubbers, Good articles Popular prices. Patronize Miller & CO. 26 West 14th-st.

A.F.I.AND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE.

Newly furnished suites of rooms for permanent families on roundway, 25th-st. or 28th-st. American of European plans.

tooms, with board, 83 and 83 50 per day. RUPTURE RADICALLY CURED by Dr. MARSH'S

treatment: 40 years' practical experience. Vesey-st. Astor House. Established 1832 Solid White Crockery Wash-tubs, manufactcred under Moraham's patents. The only ones ever made & the world. Do not buy imitations until you see the genuine "Moraham's Patent" stamped on every the Washboard an papeup monided on every set. Will outlast any boase. Cai had see them or send for price-like.

Bid see them or send for price-like.

Bid see them of send for price-like.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Postage free in the United States. DAILY, with Sunday...... \$8 50 \$4 25 \$2 15

. 7 03 3 59 1 75 1 59 DAILY, without Sunday 700 350 175
SUNDAY TRIBUNE 150
Remit by Postal Note, Money Order or Registered Letter.
By Postal Note, the remitter will please write on the Note,
"For The New York Tamour." BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

Advertisements for publication in Tax Tainune, and orders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be recoil wed at the following branch offices in New York City:

Main Uptown Office, 1,238 Broad way, 3 a. m. to 3 p. m.
No. 368 West Twenty third-st., 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
No. 760 Third-are, near Forty-wrenthen, 10 a. m. to 3, p. m.
No. 206 Leaf One-hundred-and-twenty-little-st., 4 to 3 p. m.
Union Square, No. 153 Fourthwaye, estmar of Fourtseenth-st.

1 No. 206 Leaf One-hundred-and-twenty-little-st., 4 to 3 p. m.
Union Square, No. 153 Fourthwaye, estmar of Fourtseenth-st.

IN OTHER CITIES.

WASHINGTON-1,322 F-at. | LONDON-26 Beaford-st., Strand

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 22.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

POREIGN.-Twenty-three deaths in Paris from Cholers in eighteen hours. === Many of the Mahdi's followers are dying. - Suit against Lord Coleridge's son for libel, ____ Committee of Congo Conference concluded hearing evidence of delegates on Congo basin. - Abraham Hume is

DOMESTIC .- The official canvass of the State of New-York was finished yesterday. === 1 ac Belcher Sugar Reining Company of St. Louis

closed. ___ Many mills and factories closed or reduced the wages of workmen, === The carpet weavers in Philadelphia decided to strike. == A series of forgeries was discovered in Buffalo. == The New-York Central Railroad depot at Batavia was burned. ==== The cattlemen in St. Louis attended a ball, === Ex-Lieutenant-Governor A. K. Davis of Mississippi, died. == The marriage of John Ash, colored, with a white girl was annulled in Cleveland, The New-Jersey Board of Health decided to take measures against cholera. = M. H. De Young, who was shot in San Francisco, was worse, CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Reception to Lieutenant

Greely by the American Geographical Society. Mr. Ramsear sentenced for thirty days. Meeting of the State Board of Health. A protest against the proposed Lexington Avenue Kailroad. = Further complications in passenger rates. ____ Ladies on Beckman Hill inspecting sources of odors. === The Guadalupe's passengers ready to start again for Texas. - Migration of birds discussed by the Linnman Society. ____ Arrrival of Cuban insurrectionists. === A colored bridegroom failed to attend his wedding. -Gold value of the legal-tender silver deliar (41212 grains), 84.17 cents. ____ Stocks opened weak,

and afterward improved and closed feverish with small advances. THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudiness and perhaps light rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 50°; lowest, 34°; average, 41180.

It is discreditable to our civilization that a Chinese cook, coming here on a vessel, should be arrested for setting foot on shore with a view of seeking employment on some other ship. Fortunately Judge Brown has decided that such a Chinaman, if he does not seek to remain in the country, is not liable to arrest under the Restriction Act.

The Park Commissioners apparently do not like the new civil service regulations for the City Government. Some of the other department heads, particularly Hubert O. Thompson, have roundly denounced this reform. Such opposition at least shows that the reform is a good one, and is being honestly carried out. There may be some lack of efficiency in the Civil Service Board, but it does not follow, because the politicians are dissatisfied, that such is the case.

The women living on Beekman Hill have gone to work in a commendable way to abate the ill-smelling nuisances which affect the health of that neighborhood. They have formed a Health Protective Association, and have personally inspected some of the places from which stenches arise, with the purpose of laying the matter before the Grand Jury. It is not creditable to the Board of Health that outsiders should have to take up this work, particularly at a time when the city is threatened with an invasion of cholera.

The office-seekers who are advancing in droves toward Albany will, no doubt, be glad to know that the President-elect will soon be at liberty to consider their claims. It seems to be settled that he will resign as Governor in time to allow Lieutenant-Governor Hill to deliver the annual message to the Legislature. Mr. Hill is ambitious to make a record for himself on the contract labor question in order to capture the Democratic nomination for Governor next year. He will need to make a good deal of a "record" to offset that already known

Dakota, we fear has irretrievably rained its chance for immediate admission as a State. This has been done by giving a majority of about 60,000 for a Republican delegate to Congress. The Perritory now has a population of about half a million and is entitled to three members of Congress and two Senators. But the Demoeratic majority in Congress last winter steadily refused to admit the Territory as a State for no other reason than that it would give its electoral vote to the Republican candidates. That injustice will no doubt be repeated at the coming session now that the Territory is shown to be so strongly Republican.

The Imperial speech at the opening of the German Parliament indicate that Bismarck armies. This you did, with thousands more, still hopes to offset the spread of Socialistic doctrines through the empire by favoring much legislation in behalf of the working men Other phrases also show that he will henceforth give more attention to German colonization schemes. So far as the Socialists are concerned, the attitude of the Chancellor has only roused them to declarations of greater opposition; and in regard to colonization schemes even Prince Bismarck may know more than he does now when the Congo Conference has

It is a difficult matter to interest voters in a Constitutional Amendment. Out of the 1,167,-169 persons who voted at the late election only 503.942 expressed themselves on the amendment limiting the indebtedness of cities of over 100,000 inhabitants. In 1882, when the Judiciary Amendment was adopted, only 329,248 persons-one-third of the total number of voters in that year-took the trouble to record themselves on the subject. The amendment in regard to the indebtedness of cities at present affects only New-York, Brooklyn and Buffalo. It is gratifying to know that those three cities east one-half of the 493,638 votes in favor of the amendment, and less than one-third of the 10,304 given against it. In some of the counties no ballots either for or against the amendment were distributed. The credit for the good work accomplished by this amendment belongs largely to the Council of Reform, which has labored incessantly in favor of an improved city government.

"PARTY REORGANIZATION." It is the theory of those free-trade Republicans who refused to support Mr. Blaine, and, either by direct votes for Mr. Cleveland or by supporting a third ticket, defeated him, that their so-called Independent movement is to be the basis of a new party organization. They claim to have personal assurances from Governor Cleveland that he will rigidly adhere to the Civil Service policy, and will favor that sort of tariff reform which Speaker Carlisle so zealously advocates. Hence, they reason, he must soon be thrown into antagonism with his party; must soon affront nine-tenths of his party by refusing to turn out capable Republicans in order to put in Democratic workers; and so before the next Congress can assemble must be found in sharp antagonism to most of those who elected him. Hence they hope, if he adheres to the pledges which they claim that he made, he will soon be thrown back upon the little knot of Independents as his only real supporters.

The gentlemen who amuse themselves with this theory overlook the fact that, according to their own belief, Governor Cleveland is in full harmony with the great majority of his party upon all other questions, and particularly upon the tariff question. If they are right, if he means to favor in earnest such a revision of the tariff as Speaker Carlisle would make, he will presently begin arranging the offices with a view to strengthen that element in the party, and increase its influence.

The free-trade bolters mistake the situation

altogether. They have gone to the Democratic party because of sympathy with the majority or its members on the tariff question. That party will expect, probably with reason, the uture support of these bolters if it proceeds to act upon the policy of Messrs. Carlisle and Morrison. There is no reason to doubt that Governor Cleveland would in that matter yield to the will of the majority of his party. The struggle in the House must be a close and desperate one, because the Democratic majority is slender. When those passions which caused Democrats to denounce each other as traitors last winter are again aroused, a Democratic President will be compelled to take sides, either by refusing recommendations to office from the bolting Democratic minority, or by listening to them as to those of other members of the party. If he holds the former course, the Democratic minority will be driven into antagonism, while the bolting Republicans will be rejoiced. If, on the other hand, he refuses to do the will of the majority of his party, he would presently find himself isolated, hated beyond expression. denounced in the most savage terms by the great body of those who elected him, and supported only by the minority of Democrats of the Randall stripe.

A "reorganization of parties" has begun already. Many thousands of Democratic working men have retired from that party forever because of its hostility to their interests. The bolting free-traders have in like manner retired from the Republican party. In that direction, to all a; pearances, the reorganization must go on. Continued agitation must tend to depress industry, and thus must bring home to other Democratic workingmen a clear understanding of their interests. It is clear to see where such agitation must finally end. Thousands of voters have been deceived during the past three months by the Democratic pretence that the tariff was not an issue in the Presidential election. If the agitation is to continue they will soon be undeceived.

NOT SPEAKING TRUTH. Mr. Hendricks is impudent. Perhaps it was to be expected after the election, since he did not show during the canvass respect for his opponents, respect for himself, or respect for the high position for which he was a candidate. Then he uttered unworthy slanders and took care never to retract or apologize for them. Now he goes back to 1876, and asserts that the lying and false returns made by Democratic officials in several Southern States in that year were true returns of fair and free elections, and charges the Republican party with a deliberate conspiracy to defeat the will of the people. Mr. Hendricks cannot expect respect from others when he does not respect himself. His statement is not true. No man knows better than Mr. Hendricks that the pretended Democratic majority in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina in 1876 was the product of outrageous violations of law. If he were ignorant of this, at least he knew that the Republican party and its leaders honestly believed that the returns were false and fraudulent, and held it not only a right but a duty to prevent a defeat of the people's will by dishonest and lawless means, That Mr. Hendricks holds a different opinion is possible: his interest would naturally lead to a different opinion. At all events he has a right to his notion. But he has no right to utter falsehoods, in order to asperse the motives of better men than himself.

Mr. Hendricks passes all ordinary bounds, too, when he asserts that no one had a right to accuse the Democratic party of unsoundness as to the currency. He knows the history of the party. Of many of its worst acts, of many of its most dangerous attempts, he was a conspicuous champion. He now reasons, " Are we not interested in a sound and stable currency, we Democrats, as well as Republicans ?" Yes: and you were also interested in maintaining the Union. But you, Mr. Hendricks, and others like you by the thousand, conspired with traitors to bring about the defeat of the Union cause, and voted many times in such ways as to cripple loyal because party spirit was stronger than loyalty to country. In precisely the same way Democrats who knew their party could not be trusted on the question of repudiation or inflation nevertheless voted for it. They were interested in public credit, and in sound currency, but they were more interested in party success. So again, Democrats who knew their party tended to break down the tariff, to destroy all industries, to lower wages and to bring hard times for everybody, nevertheless voted for it. They were interested in public prosperity, but they cared more for party triumph. Vindictive feeling as to the past swayed them more than personal interest as to the future. That is what it is, Mr. Hendricks, to be a Bourbon Democrat, as you are.

THAT CLEVELAND VOTE.

Let's see, Mr. Cleveland was elected Gov ernor by a plurality of 192,000. The "Independents" were cock-sure that he was going to have a rousing plurality in this State this year. Mr. Deming, one of their leaders, talking to a Herald reporter as late as October 24, was by no means certain that it would not exceed

Well, the 192,000 plurality, instead of being repeated, or exceeded, was practically wiped at-the plurality left on the head of the ticket being barely 1,047. The attention of Deming's kind being respectfully but firmly directed to that circumstance, they proceed to transport Mr. Cleveland from the frying pan to the fire by observing that any way he got 28,000 votes more this time than when he made his Gubernatorial canvass. Pre-cisely. He got 28,000 nore votes, and still his 192,000 plarality was

annihilated! It may be that in the opinion of Mr. Deming and his brethren the increase mentioned of Mr. Cleveland's vote is to be regarded as running his plurality for President up to the figure of his plurality for Governor. In that case the equation would be 28,000=192,000.

If this equation is be of, any avail to Dem ing, it must receive the indorsement of the State Board of Canvassers. But since every member of that board studied the conservative arithmetic of the fathers, we are afraid that they will disregard it.

PRIZE-FIGHTING IN THE CITY.

We hope that the Grand Jury will be com pletely successful in its efforts to rid this comnunity of the nuisance of prize-fighting and prize-fighters. New-York has had enough of the Marquis of Queensberry rules and all the demoralizing shows given to fill the pockets of idle ruffians. But our Grand Jurymen, our District-Attorney, our Court of General Sessions and our Police Department have not yet succeeded in convincing the pugilists that they are in earnest. On the very night next following the indictment of Sullivan and Greenfield Sullivan was abetting and encouraging a prizefight in a West Side hall in this city. So were a number of "professional" as well as amateur boxers, among the latter being included-if we may trust published reports, bearing average marks of veracity-several prominent members of well-known clubs. Now we have no desire to see club members

who are fond of boxing exchange their terrapin and champagne for the corn mush and cold water which form so large a part of the Blackwell's Island bill of fare. But they should pay some respect to the law. They may have looked on the whole matter in a humorous light. That seems to be the prevailing disposition among a large part of our police force and in some of the courts. Prize-fighting is not likely to be stopped while Police Inspectors and Captains openly show their sympathy with the fighters, and while criminal judges exchange jests in coart with Mr. Harry Hill.

Either let the Boston champion continue to "knock out" all comers without interference by the law, either let prize-fights at Madison Square Garden and elsewhere go on without restriction of any sort, or let the law be enforced with dignity, energy and impartiality. The fooling with this matter has gone far enough. Our police can prevent all prize-fights in the city if they choose, and our courts can put the ruffianly law-breakers who make a business of banging each other in the Penitentiary where they belong. But the first thing to do is to show that they are in earnest.

A WARNING FROM CUBA. An American in Cuba sends us an indignant remonstrance against the commercial treaty which is reported to have been concluded between Spain and the United States. His criticisms are premature since they are not based upon the official text, but upon a Spanish translation of a Madrid dispatch to a London journal; but his arguments are so cogent and his sources of information so trustworthy that we gladly publish his letter. Like all Amer cans who have personal experience with Spanish officials in Cuba, he has little faith in any concessions that may be made to the United States by any government or body of legislators in Madrid. He apparently believes that the only sort of "reciprocity" in trade that can ever be extorted from Spanish diplomacy is that in which the United States will give away everything and get little or nothing in return. He critically examines the English abstract of this commercial treaty, and finds that the advantages are all on the side of Spain, and the material concessions on the side of the United States-that no American product is effered on the same basis as Spanish production. Accordingly he denounces the treaty as a consummate act of duplicity on the part of Madrid intriguers.

The warning which this intelligent correspondent sounds respecting Spanish hatred of the United States and German ambition to secure control of important possessions in the West Indies, will probably pass unheeded. If Mr. Blaine had been elected American diplomacy would have been invigorated at home and abroad, and the traditional policy of the country, as embodied in the Monroe Doctrine, would have been revived with commanding force in any emergency that might arise. A Democratic administration will not be likely to rise above the passive levels of laisser faire diplomacy-a policy that will make no noise anywhere in the world, and on that account will captivate the souls of timorous and credulous Americans. It is therefore, idle for us to bespeak for this portion of this eloquent appeal from Havana serious consideration at the present time. But it is not too much to expect that the Senate will be warned by this protest against the folly and danger of acting hastily upon any commercial treaty that may be laid before it. If this convention should prove, as this correspondent suspects it will, a diplomatic trap, with Spanish springes to catch Yankee woodcocks, et Senators be wary. Let them look at it closely, act upon it with deliberation and intelligence, and not sanction it unless it shall be shown to be a genuine measure of recipro-

MCLELLAN'S FIGURE OF SPEECH. General McClellan, whom the Democracy of New-Jersey are urging for Secretary of War under Cleveland, has been making a speech at a Democratic jamboree. This is the way he is

reported: General McClellan was received with prolonged ap plause. He spoke for about forty miautes. He likened the Democracy to an army that six times in succession hanacable through declairs repulse. In the sevenattack they were successful, and their victory was all the more award and pleasant from following so many d he thought, meet the future with conficerce.

It will be seen that the General spoke in a figure. And considering that he is a son of Mars. it is the sort of figure that might have been expected.

Nevertheless Americans with memories will be surprised that he used it. Can it be possible that the Democrat McClellan speaking to Democrats would talk as if he or they really approved of an army advancing boldly to an attack after it had been repulsed? In the light of history we should say not. For it was this same McClellan that ran for President in 1864 on a platform which deprecated any further advance of our boys in blue to an attack and spoke of the attacks which they had already made

However, physiologists tell us that the human body is entirely renewed once every seven vears. Perhaps in some organizations a similar change takes place in that period in the incorporal parts. In that case the McClellan of 1884 who is so much delighted with Democracy's seventh attack" possibly is not to be confounded with the McClellan of twenty years earlier who stood on the platform in which his | becile. His sister's oldest son died in a lunatie party asserted that the "attack" for the Union was a failure.

We may add that we believe that General Mc-Clellan would be a first-rate Secretary of War.

THE CATTLE MEN'S CONVENTION. The convention of cattle raisers at St. Louis has not yet developed so definite a policy as to allay the natural curiosity excited by this gathering, but it has shown its intention to ask Congress for whatever measures it may consider necessary "for the protection of the stock interest generally," and especially for the establishment of a stock trail upon which cattle may be driven from one part of the country to the other. No doubt both this and all other novel propositions of a like nature will be more fully explained before they are seriously laid before Congress. And it is to be hoped, as most certainly it is expected, that the latter body, while not refusing to enact any legitimate measures for the protection of the national stock interests, will see to it that the interests of the country generally are effectively protected against the aggressions and usurpations of the cattle men. The country indeed has heard little or nothing hitherto of wrongs suffered by this interest, but it has heard far more than it likes concerning the abuses imputed to the cattle men themselves. It is much more than an idle rumor that in some of the Territories cattle kings and powerful semi-foreign corporations have systematically defied the law Mencing in and holding large tracts of public land to which they possess no title; that they have in like manner selzed and inclosed watercourses, in order to get possession of the neighboring ranges, useless without acress to

invited trouble by invasions of Indian lands.

The United States Land Commissioner has had much to say regarding the lawlessness, the encroachments, the devastations, of the cattle men, and the settlers in several Territories and States have echoed these complaints. But it seems now that the cattle men consider themselves hardly used, and that they are about to appeal to Congress to smooth their path for them. By all me ans let them have justice, but not more than justice. Such wealthy organizations may easily override the law and its administrators in unsettled regions, and therefore they need restriction rather than expansion, Everybody understands that the one great interest they have at heart is the making of money for themselves. The people want good beef at reasonable rates, but they are not willing to give away millions of acres in order to have what they are entitled to in any event. There need be no fear that the cattle kings will fail to obtain all the protection that is necessary or good for them, but the experience of the past shows conclusively that Congress is called upon to throw new and stronger safeguards around the public lands used by the stockmen and also around the poor settlers who have no corporate trensury behind them. No doubt the stockmen are doing an important work, but they will do it none the less effectively for being subjected to careful watching.

A BARREL OF BEER APIECE. Last year, according to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the people of this country consumed 17,578,723 barrels of beer. This, at 31 gallons to the barrel, is 554,940,413 gallons-nearly 10 gallons yearly for every man, woman and child. But as the infants under ten years of age are not large consumers of beer, it may be more interesting to observe that we consume fully fifteen gallons for every person. male and female, over ten years of age, and about a barrel of beer yearly for every person engaged in any gainful occupation. The conanners pay for beer by the glass, as a rule. Whoever pleases can calculate the tax which labor voluntarily bears, at the rate of a barrel of beer for every worker, male and female.

If there are hard times coming, if many are to be out of employment and not a few are to lack food and shelter, would it not be a good time for those who have earnings to save each a little, by consuming no more than seems to them requisite for health and comfort? There are many who, if they think of it in time, would rather help a neighbor to a loaf of bread than spend the money in an extra drink or two.

HOW THE PEOPLE VOTED.

The official returns have not been published for all the States. But enough have been published to show that in eighteen Northern States Mr. Blaine has a plurality of about 387,000. But this plurality is against fusion tickets in Michigan and Iowa, which included votes cast for General Butler. In Michigan, the number of Butler votes will be accurately shown by the complete returns; it will be not far from 40,000. In Iowa, the number of Butler votes can only be inferred from the fact that there were about 33,000 for Weaver four years ago. Assuming that at least as many were cast for Butler, the plurality of Blaine against Cleveland, in eighteen Northern States, appears to be about 460,000.

In four Northern States, Cleveland had plualities which amount to 12,600. In no forthern State had he a majority. Deducting his plurality in four States from that of Blaine in eighteen States, we find a plurality for Blaine at the North of about 417,400 votes.

Every Southern State gives a plurality for Cieveland. Full returns of these have not yet been received. But the complete returns from eight States, and the latest estimates from eight more, aggregate 444,915 plurality for Cleveland. It is not yet certain, therefore, that Cleveland has received a plurality of the popular vote, and that plurality, if any at all has been given him, must be very small.

The popular vote, unhappily, does not show the actual desire of the people. In several outhern States, only about half of the people voted, if the returns are to be accepted. These are States, too, in which it is notorious that the greatest efforts were made to prevent a full Republican vote, It is afready apparent that more than 300,000 voters were kept from the polla by methods which ought to be officially and thoroughly investigated. If the people are to be defianded, they at least have a right to find out to what extent and how it was done.

HEREDITARY INSANITY

The frequent abuse of the plea of insanity in capital cases has had a tendency to reaction which is liable to result in serious wrong of another kind. Juries are apt to jump to the conclusion that the plea can never be justly employed in murder cases, and under that impression they may reject the most convincing evidence. In fact, this is what seems to have occurred in the case of The People against Beach, in Pennsylvania. The defendant murdered his wife, without apparent motive. On the trial it was shown that he came of a family in which insanity had long existed and been widely spread. The prisoner's father testified that his father was a lunatic, his elder brother insane, another brother very eccentric, and a third imasylum. He (the prisoner's father) had married the sister of a madman, and he had always regarded his son, the prisoner, as being of unsound mind. In the teeth of this evidence the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, and, what is most surprising, a motion for a new trial has just been denied, and the date of execution fixed. Certainly if the facts are as stated in the dispatch which forms the text of this article, this is a case in which there is imminent danger of grave error. For on the face of those facts the presumption must be against the sanity of the prisoner, and when there is a motiveless crime on the one hand to suggest insanity, and a long line of insane relatives on the other to reinforce that suggestion, it is difficult to understand upon what line of reasoning the jury first and the court afterward reached the conclusion that the defendant was

thoroughly responsible. In such a case, in fact, the suspicion of insanity would be justified even in the absence of a crime, for in a family marked by the insane temperament it is usual for the disease to skip one generation and reappear in the third, and the father of this man appears to have been sane. But the suspicion of insanity in his case was all the stronger from the fact that he inherited it from both sides, the tendency having clearly been as marked in his mother's family as in that of his father. It may therefore be said that it was more natural that he should be insane than that he should be sane. Yet the jury and the Court seem to have acted as though there could be no doubt as to his mental condition. The case on the showing made has the appearance of involvwater; that they have driven out poor settlers, ing an aggravated wrong in short, and it ought

not seldom by threats of physical violence, and | not to be allowed to rest where it is. 'Hitherto sometimes by actual force; that it has been a the complaint has been that jurors acquitted common practice for them to erect wire fences murderers on the plea of insanity, where no eviover public lands; and that when they have dence in support of the plea worthy of considcome into collision with Indians they have often eration was adduced. Here the very reverse seems to have happened, for, whereas every fact in the descent of the defendant suggests inherited mania, he has been declared morally responsible. To hang a lunatic would be to disgrace the administration of justice, but unless something is done to prevent it precisely this miscarriage and abuse will occur in the case of Dr. Beach.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

LFFECT OF THE CAMPAIGN ON THE THEATRES. Manager John P. Smith.—All political campaigns are bad for the theatre managers, but this has been an esimmediately abate after election. Then it was a very enthusiastic canvass, especially in the large cities and the best theatrical towns. Clubs were organized in every district, and the meetings of these demanded the attention of many who would otherwise have gone occasionally to the theatre. Then the outside demonstration sparades, meetings, &c., were very showy and numerous, and attracted great crowds. Mr. Biaine and General Logan and Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hendricks, not to mention Butler, were travelling with whole companies of hig attractions giving free shows. Of course the theatres had to suffer. The women could not go alone, and the men were too busy saving the country to attend the

S. P. Williamson, banker, New Orleans.—You may set 18 down as certain that the South will boom from a business point of view in the next four years. The lack of confidence prevailing in reference to Southern investments can to-lay negotiate loans in New-York on any kind'e reasonable Southern security. Six weeks ago this was impossible. With a Democratic President capital will seek Southern investments without fear.

CLEVELAND A HARD NUT TO CRACK.

Ex-Mayor Means, of Cincinnati.- I was not an original leveland Democrat. From a personal point of view my sympathics were with Mr. Blaine. But I have studied Mr. Cleveland somewhat and, unless I am mistaken, he is not a man to be moved by party clamor. He will be a is not a man to be moved by party clamor. He will be a hard nut for the Democratic party to crack. He will be President, and when he believes a thing is right will do it, whatever criticism may come from it. I am hopeful that his administration may benefit the country. The talk about his appointment of an Ohioan to the Cabinet I have heard, but know nothing about. He has abundant and excellent material from which to form a Cabinet that shall be satisfactory to the country.

REFINING OIL IN CALIFORNIA.

F. M. Beckwith, San Francisco.—One of our important industries is refining petroleum. For the last decade we have imported yearly from the East about 2,000,000 gallons of oil. Our consumption is about 5,000,000 gallons yearly; and our importations are growing less in consequence of our home production.

Los Angeles and some of the adjoining counties have been producing very largely within the past few years. We have not, so far, lost any of the Oregon trade ! ompletion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. An immediate sale is found for all that is reflued, and some of the refineries may be compelled to increase their capacity. But it will be many years before we can compete the East, if ever. We must still look to the Pennsylvania oil wells for the greater part of our oil. California produces about 700 barrels of petroleum daily.

CALIFORNIA'S RAPID GROWTH. Hugh J. Mohan, San Francisco.—Emigrants are pour-ing into California at the rate of 1,500 to 1,800 a week. By far the greatest number settle in Southern California, organize colonies and engage in fruit and wine growing. A large per cent are men of means and even of wealth, who go there mainly for health, but combine business, also. The poorer class of emigrants go into the northern counties, the agricultural regions; and about twenty per cent of the total number go up to Ore gon and Washington Territory. The population of Callfornia is now about 1,000,000.

WATCHING CONTRACTORS ON PUBLIC WORK. Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Janes.—Contractors who do work for the public need constant watching. Pour buildings for the use of the Health Department have been erected on North Brother Island, and I am satisfied that none of the public money has been wasted in their construction, but the contractors have been caught more than once in the attempt to use materials of cheaper quality than the contract called for. The result was that work had to be done twice in some cases before if was satisfactory, and materials which had been transported to the island were condemned and were removed at the expense of the contractors. The changes bave caused delays, however, and the buildings probably will not be occupied until next spring. Riverside Hospital on Blackweil's Island will not be given up to the Depart-ment of Charities and Correction until the new buildings are complete, and further delay may be necessary in case

of an outbreak of cholers in the city.

A. M. Reid, of Minneapolis, Minn,-There has been in tense excitement all over the West with reference to the lastlen, but there has been nothing incendlary in the es eltement. Dan, Manning and his colleagues here in New York have been criminally foolish in their incendiary us. terances. It is to be greatly regretted for the business change in the Administration. It is true that we have the Senate, so that they cannot run away with us eas tirely, but the uncertainty is what is dangerous to bush ness, and that cannot be averted.

TRYING TO EVADE TENEMENT HOUSE LAWS. John C. Collins, Chief Inspector of the Sixth Sanitary Distrion. The law gives to the Board of Health jurisdiction over the construction of tenement-houses, in rela tion to their drainage, light and ventilation, a tenement house being defined as a building in which more than three families live and do their cooking separately. A new dodge has been attempted lately by property-own ers who wish to cover an entire lot with a tenementhouse in violation of the established rules. The first specifications filed at the Bureau of Buildings declared that the proposed house is to be occupied by only three families, thus making it to appear that the Bo Health has no jurisdiction in the case. When the house is partly built, application is made for permission to erect additional stories or to change the interior arrange ments, to make room for more families. We are sure to discover the trick, however, and can compel the owner either to tear down a part of the house or to constru

interior light shafts. THE CŒUR D'ALENE GOLD FIELD.

Ex-Governor A. C. Gibbs, of Oregon.—There is not much definite information from the Cour d'Alene gold fields lately. I understand they are like all other new diggings. A great many people rushed in and had a hard winter of it and then rushed out. The old miners never go to a new gold field, especially a quartz field, until the rush is over. They wait until everybody has spent as much money as he will in developing, then they come along, look the holes over, select such as promise best, go to work and make money. There will always be mining in he Cour d'Alene region, because it is a fairly profitable

Touching the Senatorship, there is one proposition on which the Republicans of this State are solidly united, viz.: The new Senator must be a Republican. This may seem a superfluous statement. But it is sometimes well to fix the public mind firmly upon the proper starting point in a contest like that for Senatorial honors.

Marion Crawford's new book, "The American Politiciau," is just out. The American politician himself will be out just as soon as President Cleveland gets at him.

The irony of fate can find no greater commentary then in these two things: Before the election the Democratic press teemed with assaults upon Mr. S. B. Elkins, who was maliciously denominated assecond Dorsey," After the election the same papers make haste to publish conspicuously the personal attack of Mr. Dorsey upon Mr. Elkins, by way of proving that he was not "a second Dorsey. is almost as bad as the thimble-rigger's "Now you see it and now you don't."

"Wherever a vast corruption fund could be brought to bear upon ignorance, there Mr. Blaine did well." The remark is made by a wild goose in Brooklyn that knows so little about practical oraithology as to call itself an Eagle.

Up to date 216 names have been suggested for Cabinet positions under Clevelaud, with several of the Gulf States yet to be heard from. Seven from President Cleveland may deem it wise in his first 216 "leaves" 209. In view of these pai message to recommend that the Constitution and